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**THE PROGRESS OF CIVIL RIGHTS IN AMERICA, 1865 – THE PRESENT**

**AN IMPORTANT SPEECH IN THE HISTORY OF CIVIL RIGHTS:**

“It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.”

\_\_\_\_\_1. Identify the speaker and the speech above:



**\_\_\_\_\_1. Identify the speaker in the above quotation:**

A. Abraham Lincoln

B. Andrew Carnegie

C. Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

D. Frederick Douglas

“The past is not dead. It’s not even in the past.”

- ***An American Author***

**\_\_\_\_\_2. Identify the American author quoted above, who believed that Americans identities were influenced by our collective history:**

A. Ernest Hemingway

B. Sinclair Lewis

C. William Faulkner

D. Upton Sinclair

**AN IMPORTANT SPEECH IN THE HISTORY OF CIVIL RIGHTS**:

“I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: "We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal…"

I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character.

I have a dream today.

I have a dream that one day, down in Alabama, with its vicious racists, with its governor having his lips dripping with the words of interposition and nullification; one day right there in Alabama, little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls as sisters and brothers.”

**\_\_\_\_\_3. Where did the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. deliver this famous speech, on August 28th, 1963?**

A. Birmingham, AL on the steps of the

Governor’s Mansion

B. The Lincoln Memorial in

Washington, D.C.

C. The 16th Street Baptist Church in

Birmingham, AL

D. Little Rock, Arkansas, in front of

Central High School

**\_\_\_\_\_4. Which Union general accepted the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia?**

A. George McClellan

B. Ulysses S. Grant

C. Ambrose Burnside

D. Robert E. Lee

**\_\_\_\_\_5. Which of the following was the goal of the Union *at the start* of the Civil War?**

A. to prevent secession and reunite the

United States of America.

B. to cut off trade from Southern

Plantations to New England factories

C. to end slavery everywhere in the

United States of America.

D. to conquer the American Southwest

and control both Mexico and Cuba.

**\_\_\_\_\_6. The Emancipation Proclamation went into effect on January 1, 1863, and freed slaves in parts of the South still actively rebelling as –**

A. an act of humanitarianism.

B. a military necessity to win the war.

C. a religious decree from the President

D. an act of terrorism against the South



**\_\_\_\_\_7. Examples of states continuing to defy federal laws in the 20th and 21st Centuries might include –**

A. black codes and literacy tests

B. resistance to integration in schools

C. the legalization of marijuana

D. all of the above

**\_\_\_\_\_8. Which of the following methods were used in order to prevent African-Americans from voting in state or national elections in Southern States – despite the ratification of the 15th and 19th Amendments, which allowed African-American men and women suffrage rights?**

A. literacy tests

B. voter intimidation

C. poll taxes

D. all of the above

**\_\_\_\_\_9. Which group of legislators favored granting African-Americans full citizenship under the law and suffrage rights following the Civil War?**

A. The Know-Nothing Party

B. The Radical Republicans

C. The Democratic Party

D. The Constitutional Union Party

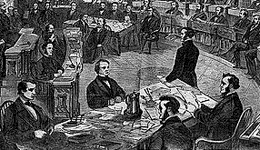
**\_\_\_\_\_10. The assassination of Abraham Lincoln in 1865 resulted in –**

A. more power for Radical Republicans.

B. Andrew Johnson becoming POTUS.

C. the end of Lincoln’s 10% Plan.

D. All of the above.

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**\_\_\_\_\_11. Which of the following men was an important leader of the Radical Republicans in**

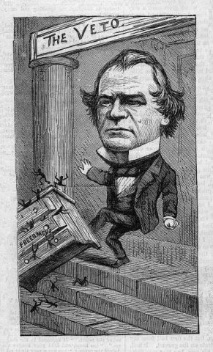
**Congress during the late 1860s and 1870s?**

A. Thaddeus Stevens

B. Lyndon Baines Johnson

C. Woodrow Wilson

D. Andrew Johnson



**\_\_\_\_\_12. Why was President Andrew Johnson so hated by the Radical Republicans that they eventually impeached him?**

A. He was both a Southerner and a

Democrat – right after the Civil War.

B. He vetoed laws like the Freedman’s

Bureau Act and The Civil Rights Act

of 1866.

C. He did not support suffrage rights or

full citizenship for former slaves.

D. He violated the Tenure of Office Act

by firing his Secretary of War Edwin

Stanton.

E. All of the above reasons.

**\_\_\_\_\_13. Which American President supported both citizenship rights and suffrage rights for African-Americans following the Civil War?**

A. Andrew Johnson

B. James K. Polk

C. Ulysses S. Grant

D. Andrew Jackson

**\_\_\_\_\_14. Which of the following accomplishments *WAS NOT ACHIEVED* during the Presidency of Ulysses S. Grant?**

A. The Ku Klux Klan Act was passed

temporarily banishing the group.

B. The Transcontinental Railroad was

completed to link the nation from

east to west.

C. The 15th Amendment was ratified,

granting suffrage rights to African-

American men.

D. “Jim Crow” laws enforcing

segregation were ruled

unconstitutional by the Supreme

Court of the United States.

**\_\_\_\_\_15. The vast majority of the laborers hired by the Central Pacific Railroad to lay track from Sacramento to Promontory Point, UT were –**

A. Former Slaves

B. Ex-Confederate Soldiers

C. Chinese Contract Laborers

D. Irish Immigrants

**\_\_\_\_\_16. During the United States of America’s Centennial Year *(*the 100th Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence), Americans were unified in their anger at Native Americans on the Great Plains due to the –**

A. Wounded Knee Massacre

B. Battle of Little Bighorn, or

“Custer’s Last Stand”

C. Sand Creek Massacre

D. The Trail of Tears

**\_\_\_\_\_17. During the 1860s and 1870s, both Northerners and Southerners cooperated in order to –**

A. complete the Transcontinental

Railroad in Promontory Point, UT.

B. force Native American tribes onto

reservations in the West.

C. settle territory on the Great Plains

and develop mining and ranching

industries.

D. all of the above.

**\_\_\_\_\_18. The Presidential Election of 1876 resulted in a disputed outcome because –**

A. voter fraud was widespread.

B. no candidate won a majority of the

Electoral College vote.

C. voters on both sides were

intimidated by mob violence.

D. all of the above.

**\_\_\_\_\_19. In exchange for all of the Electoral College votes being cast in his favor – so he would become President of the United States – President Rutherford B. Hayes promised to –**

A. remove Union soldiers from the

former Confederate States.

B. repeal the 13th Amendment to the

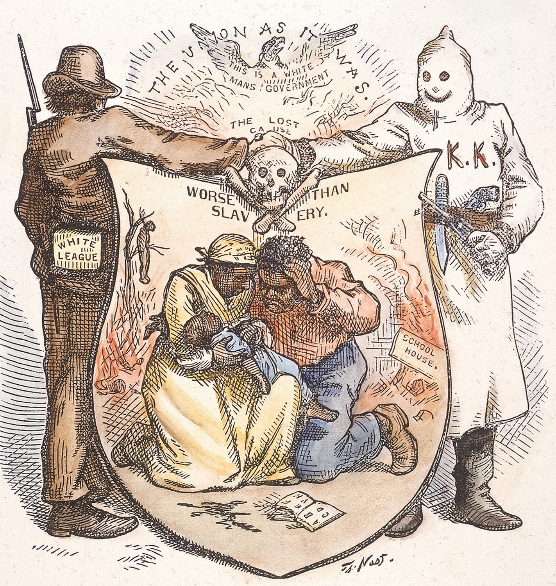
Constitution.

C. prevent African-American men from

voting in national elections.

D. allow Southern States to elect their

own president.



**\_\_\_\_\_20. One of the consequences of Reconstruction coming to an end was** –

A. The Union Army replaced local

governments in the South.

B. White supremacist governments

were restored to power in the South.

C. African-American voting rights were

protected by the national

government.

D. Native Americans were forced onto

reservations in the Dakota Territory.

**\_\_\_\_\_21. The 13th Amendment:**

A. ended slavery and forbid slavery in

the future in the United States.

B. gave citizenship rights to all people

born in the United States.

C. granted suffrage rights to African-

American men.

D. provided for the direct election of

Senators.

**\_\_\_\_\_22. Which amendment to the Constitution provided citizenship rights and equal protection under the law to all people born in the United States of America – with the exception of Native Americans?**

A. 13th Amendment

B. 14th Amendment

C. 15th Amendment

D. 19th Amendment

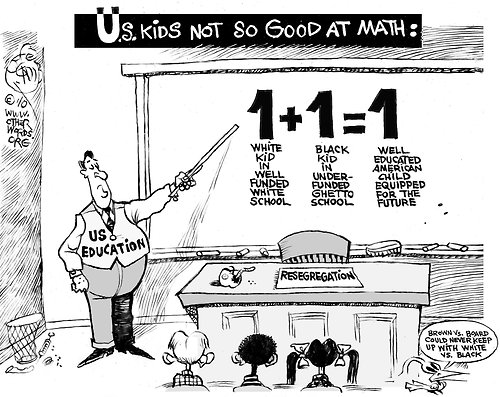
**\_\_\_\_\_23. Which amendment gave African-American men the right to vote?**

A. 13th Amendment

B. 14th Amendment

C. 15th Amendment

D. 23rd Amendment



**\_\_\_\_\_24. The Supreme Court decision which ruled that segregation was legal as long as the facilities and institutions created were “separate but equal” was –**

A. The Dred Scott Case

B. *Brown V. Board of Education*

C. *Plessy V. Ferguson*

D. *Loving V. Virginia*

**\_\_\_\_\_25. What civil rights organization was established in 1909 due to the efforts of W.E.B. DuBois and others to respond to a violent race riot in Springfield, Illinois?**

A. The Southern Christian Leadership

Conference (SCLC)

B. The Congress of Racial Equality

(CORE)

C. The Student Non-Violent

Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

D. The National Organization for the

Advancement of Colored People

(NAACP)

**\_\_\_\_\_26. Which of the following *WAS NOT* a goal of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) during the early 1900s?**

A. federal anti-lynching laws

B. the integration of public schools

C. removing obstacles to voter

registration in Southern states.

D. gradualism, as articulated by leaders

like Booker T. Washington.

**\_\_\_\_\_27. How were lynch mobs and vigilantes in many Southern towns able to commit violent crimes against African-American victims during the early 20th Century – and completely escape punishment for the crimes?**

A. African-Americans were not allowed

to sit on juries in many states.

B. African-Americans witnesses were

intimidated to prevent them from

testifying against whites.

C. White judges and juries in small

towns would almost never convict a

whites of crimes committed against

African-American victims.

D. No federal anti-lynching laws existed during this period.

E. All of the above factors contributed

to the lawlessness in these regions.



**\_\_\_\_\_28. Which American President was responsible for the partial re-segregation of executive offices in Washington, D.C. during the 1910s– a step backwards in terms of the Civil Rights Movement?**

A. Warren G. Harding

B. Woodrow Wilson

C. Calvin Coolidge

D. Theodore Roosevelt

**\_\_\_\_\_29. What was the name of the popular film directed by D.W. Griffith which celebrated the Ku Klux Klan as a group of heroes who saved vulnerable Southern women from violent mobs of African-Americans in the aftermath of the Civil War?**

A. *The Grapes of Wrath*

B. *The Birth of a Nation*

C. *Citizen Kane*

D. *To Kill a Mockingbird*



**\_\_\_\_\_30. During World War I, over 350,000 African-American soldiers volunteered to serve in the American Expeditionary Force; however they were forced to –**

A. serve under French commanders.

B. serve in segregated units.

C. accept mostly non-combat roles.

D. all of the above.



**\_\_\_\_\_31. The movement of African-American workers and families from rural places in the South to higher paying industrial jobs in the Northern cities between 1915 and1930 is called** –

A. The Harlem Renaissance

B. The Great Migration

C. The Niagara Movement

D. The Industrial Revolution

**\_\_\_\_\_32. What city was the location of the most violent and deadly race riot in American History during the summer of 1921?**

A. Tulsa, Oklahoma

B. Waco, Texas

C. Springfield, Illinois

D. Paducah, Kentucky

**\_\_\_\_\_33. The “Double-V” campaign of the World War II era was an effort to achieve victory over racism at home and victory over –**

A. Kaiser Wilhelm II in Germany.

B. fascism abroad.

C. the spread of communism.

D. fundamentalist Islamic terrorists.



**\_\_\_\_\_34. Identify the United States President who integrated the Armed Forces by executive order in 1948, ending discriminatory practices in the US Military:**

A. Harry S Truman

B. Dwight David Eisenhower

C. Ronald Reagan

D. Franklin Delano Roosevelt

**\_\_\_\_\_35. The case *Brown V. Board of Education, Topeka, KS* ended segregation –**

A. on busses and public transportation.

B. in public schools.

C. in hiring practices for city jobs.

D. at church meetings.



**\_\_\_\_\_36. The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King delivered the “I Have A Dream” speech on August 28th, 1963, *one hundred years after* this milestone event in African-American History:**

A. the passage of the Civil Rights Act.

B. the Emancipation Proclamation.

C. the end of the “Middle Passage.”

D. the passage of the 15th Amendment.

**\_\_\_\_\_37. The law which was passed in order to ban discrimination based on race, skin color, sex, or religious identity – which ended job discrimination and segregation of public facilities in the United States – was:**

A. The Voting Rights Act of 1965

B. The Civil Rights Act of 1964

C. The American Disabilities Act

D. The Dred Scott Decision

**\_\_\_\_\_38. The Twenty Fourth Amendment to the Constitution banned** –

A. segregation laws in localities.

B. the poll tax in elections.

C. lynching and hate crimes.

D. affirmative action laws.

E. convict labor system laws.

**\_\_\_\_\_39. The Voting Rights Act was passed in 1965 after a loud public outcry against voter intimidation and discrimination in Selma, Alabama. Which of the following obstacles to voting were removed by the Voting Rights Act?**

A. unfairly administered literacy tests

B. voter intimidation tactics

C. barriers to minority voter registration

D. all of the above

**\_\_\_\_\_40. Which of the following African-American men *currently* serves as a justice on the United States Supreme Court?**

A. Clarence Thomas

B. Thurgood Marshall

C. Eric Holder

D. Benjamin O. Davis

**\_\_\_\_\_41. Which of the following individuals served as Secretary of State under President George W. Bush?**

A. Dick Cheney and Donald Rumsfeld

B. Condoleezza Rice and Colin Powell

C. Hillary Clinton and Dick Ashcroft

D. Christopher Warren and Pat Hill

**\_\_\_\_\_42. Which two individuals served as Attorney Generals for President Barack Obama?**

A. Alberto Gonzalez and John Ashcroft

B. Eric Holder and Loretta Lynch

C. Robert F. Kennedy and Will Myers

D. Ed Meese and Archibald Cox

**\_\_\_\_\_43. The decision in the Supreme Court case of *Shelby V. Holder* (2013) resulted in a weakening of which law?**

A. The Civil Rights Act of 1964

B. The American Disabilities Act

C. The Voting Rights Act of 1965

D. The Equal Pay Act of 1963

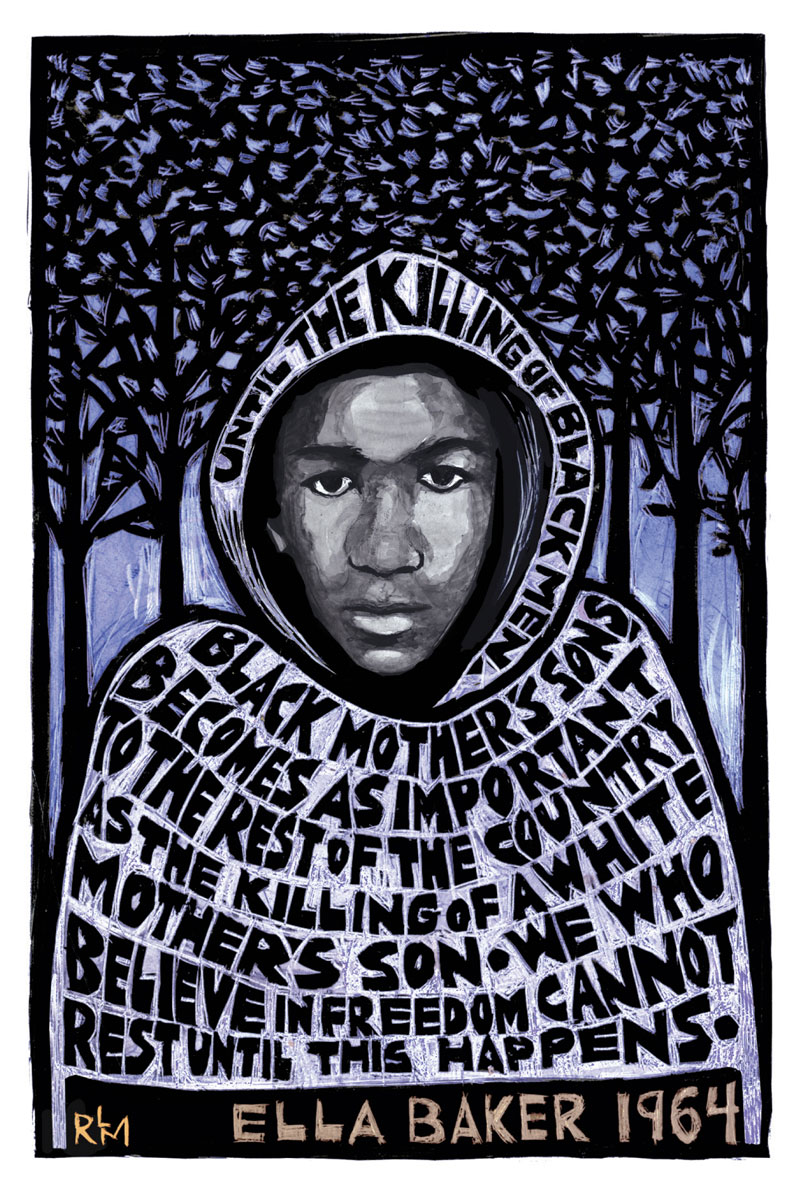
**\_\_\_\_\_44. After being convicted of a felony – serious crimes which may result in over a year of prison time or even the death penalty – an individual can be disenfranchised, meaning they can no longer –**

A. vote.

B. speak out in public.

C. petition the government

D. serve in the US Military.



**\_\_\_\_\_45. The “Black Lives Matter” movement started in 2012 after the death of the young man pictured above, who was killed by a self-appointed neighborhood watchman – George Zimmermann. The women who started the movement were outraged that the police simply released Zimmermann - without pressing charges initially - after he had killed this man –**

A. Trayvon Martin

B. Michael Brown

C. Freddie Gray

D. Walter Scott

E. Tamir Rice

F. Michael Gardner

**\_\_\_\_\_46. President Lyndon Baines Johnson signed this bill into law in 1964, ending segregation in public facilities and all discrimination based on race, religion, or sex in America –**

A. The Civil Rights Act of 1964

B. The 24th Amendment

C. The Homestead Act

D. The Right to Work Act

**\_\_\_\_\_47. The first African-American ever to be elected President of the United States of America was –**

A. Jesse Jackson

B. Shirley Chisholm

C. Ben Carson

D. Barack Obama

E. Douglas Wilder

F. Al Sharpton

G. Herman Caine

H. Theodore Roosevelt

